

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 243--78th Congress

Chapter 76--2d Session

H. R. 1047

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Digest of Public Law 243	1
Index and Summary of History on H. R. 1047	1

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 243

RELIEF OF FORESTRY ORGANIZATIONS. Authorizes appropriation of \$4,852.54 to reimburse several forestry organizations for protection of unappropriated public forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California grant lands in 1938-39.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 1047.

January 11, 1943	H. R. 1047 introduced by Mr. Kott and referred to the House Committee on Claims. Print of the bill as introduced.
January 27, 1943	House Committee reported H. R. 1047 without amendment. House Report 43. Print of the bill as reported.
February 19, 1943	Discussed and passed House as reported.
February 22, 1943	Referred to Senate Committee on Claims.
January 27, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. R. 1047 with amendment. Senate Report 653.
February 15, 1944	Discussed and passed Senate as reported.
February 24, 1944	House concurred in Senate amendment.
March 1, 1944	Approved. Public Law 243.

error, reduce any permanent-disability rating; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 981. A bill to provide for the construction of Veterans' Administration facilities in accordance with veteran population needs; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 982. A bill to amend title III of the World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended, so as to reduce the number of reexaminations of persons receiving insurance benefits on account of permanent and total disability, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 983. A bill to amend the World War Veterans' Act, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 984. A bill to amend the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1934, as amended, with respect to the authority of the Attorney General to compromise suits on certain contracts of insurance; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 985. A bill to restore World War service connection granted by special review boards under Public Law No. 78, Seventy-third Congress, June 16, 1933; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 986. A bill to define misconduct, for compensation and pension purposes, as limited to felonious misconduct; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BALDWIN of New York:

H. R. 987. A bill to amend an act to prevent pernicious political activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 988. A bill to amend further the Civil Service Retirement Act, approved May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. COLMER:

H. R. 989. A bill to revise the method of determining the payments to be made by the United States to the several States with respect to conservation lands subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 990. A bill relating to the disposition of mineral rights to any land acquired by any Federal land bank or by the Land Bank Commissioner through the foreclosure of any mortgage; to the Committee on Agriculture.

H. R. 991. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, with respect to grants to States for old-age assistance; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 992. A bill to provide for the reclassification under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 of employees engaged in war production participating in strikes; to make it unlawful for persons to conspire to stop or slow down production in war contracts; to suspend the 40-hour week and provisions for overtime compensation; to limit the profits on war contracts, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. R. 993. A bill to aid in preventing inflation, to stabilize the rents of real property, to treat equitably several million families who are wholly or partly dependent upon the income from homes or other small residential property, to freeze rents at the same level at which wages and farm prices are stabilized and not at earlier date with no practical means of adjustment, to prohibit general questionnaires, forms, and statements designed to stir up litigation, disputes, and to harass the property owner, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CUNNINGHAM:

H. R. 994. A bill to amend title III, World War Veterans' Act, 1924, as amended; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. DIRKSEN:

H. R. 995. A bill to amend the Banking Act of 1876, as amended; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. D'ALESSANDRO:

H. R. 996. A bill for the admission to citizenship of aliens who came into this country prior to July 1, 1924; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DURHAM:

H. R. 997. A bill to amend certain provisions of the National Defense Act of June 3, 1916, as amended, relating to the Medical Department of the Regular Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. D'ALESSANDRO:

H. R. 998. A bill permitting the naturalization of certain persons not citizens whose sons or daughters have served with the land or naval forces of the United States; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FORD:

H. R. 999. A bill for the relief of the State compensation insurance fund, State of California; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANT of Alabama:

H. R. 1000. A bill to provide that veterans now receiving compensation for certain so-called presumptive disabilities equivalent to 75 percent of the amount to which they were previously entitled shall henceforth have such compensation restored to 100 percent thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1001. A bill to provide for adjudication of any claim for compensation, pension, or retirement pay upon evidence in file at time of death of the veteran; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. GIFFORD:

H. R. 1002. A bill relating to deferment of registrants regularly engaged in fishing essential to the war effort; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL:

H. R. 1003. A bill to suspend laws, regulations, and orders which restrict the production of agricultural commodities; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAGEN:

H. R. 1004. A bill to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class mailing fees upon resumption of publication; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HENDRICKS:

H. R. 1005. A bill to increase and equalize the pensions of those persons disabled as the result of service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. IZAC:

H. R. 1006. A bill authorizing negotiations and providing for the construction, maintenance, and operation of an interoceanic canal over Nicaraguan territory, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 1007. A bill to authorize the acceptance by Federal agencies of a certification from the records of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard as to place and date of birth of a veteran; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1008. A bill to insure appropriate noncommissioned rank and retirement privileges to certain enlisted persons of the Regular Establishment who serve during the present war in a temporary commissioned status and who return to enlisted status; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1009. A bill to provide pensions for disabled unemployable veterans who served in a war, campaign, expedition, or insurrection beyond the continental limits of the

United States; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1010. A bill to provide that World War veterans now receiving compensation for certain so-called presumptive disabilities equivalent to 75 percent of the amount to which they were previously entitled shall henceforth have such compensation restored to 100 percent thereof, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. KILDAY:

H. R. 1011. A bill to amend section 201 (a), paragraph 1 (1), of section 5 (e) of the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 1012. A bill to amend the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LESINSKI:

H. R. 1013. (by request). A bill to grant permanent and total disability ratings to disabled men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Coast Guard suffering from severe industrial inadaptability as a result of active service in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1014. (by request). A bill to provide pensions to members of the Regular Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard who become disabled by reason of their service therein, equivalent to 90 percent of the compensation payable to war veterans for similar service-connected disabilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 1015. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act to provide for unemployment compensation in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McMILLAN:

H. R. 1016. A bill to provide for the Federal employment of qualified persons whose physical condition is considered to constitute a bad risk for a civil-service retirement fund by exempting such persons from the provisions thereof, by making them subject to the provisions of title II of the Social Security Act, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 1017. A bill to amend an act to prevent pernicious political activities; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAGÁN:

H. R. 1018. A bill to protect democracy in Puerto Rico; and to amend, to that effect, section 37 of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1019. A bill to amend section 31, as amended, of the Organic Act of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

H. R. 1020. A bill to amend the Social Security Act, as amended, to extend titles I, IV, and X to Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 1021. A bill to make the workmen's compensation laws of Puerto Rico, Alaska, and Hawaii applicable to land and premises of the United States in such Territories; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. PFEIFER:

H. R. 1022. A bill to provide that vessels under the control of the War Shipping Administration under construction one shall be named the William Tyler Page, author of The American's Creed; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 1023. A bill to establish a Chief of Chaplains of the United States Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1024. A bill for the relief of families of Reserve officers of the Army who die while

on active duty with the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 1025. A bill to amend section 1753 of the Revised Statutes to create a board of legal examiners in the Civil Service Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. REED of Illinois:

H. R. 1026. A bill to promote interstate and foreign commerce, to improve the navigability of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Waterway, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania:

H. R. 1027. A bill to incorporate the Mothers of Military Servicemen; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mrs. ROGERS of Massachusetts:

H. R. 1028. A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10, paragraph VII, to define the term "parent"; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1029. A bill to provide permanent and total disability rating in active pulmonary tuberculosis cases; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

H. R. 1030. A bill to amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 (a), section 1, paragraph VI, defining the term "child"; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. SMITH of Virginia:

H. R. 1031. A bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act; to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SPRINGER:

H. R. 1032. A bill to require certain persons within the United States to carry identification cards and be fingerprinted, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TALBOT:

H. R. 1033. A bill to suspend the effectiveness during the existing national emergency of tariff duty on coconuts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 1034. A bill to extend the time in which application for servicemen's monthly family allowance may be filed; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KEARNEY:

H. R. 1035. A bill to provide that a veteran's compensation, pension, or retirement pay shall not be reduced during first 90 days of his hospitalization or domiciliary care, and for other purposes; to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation.

By Mr. BROOKS:

H. R. 1036. A bill to liberalize the bases of eligibility for receipt of disability retirement benefits as to emergency, provisional, probationary, and temporary officers of the World War; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PAGÁN:

H. R. 1037. A bill preserving the nationality of a person born in Puerto Rico who resides for 5 years in a foreign state; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 1038. A bill for the relief of the city of Carthage, Mo.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GORDON:

H. J. Res. 46. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1943, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRAWFORD:

H. J. Res. 47. Joint resolution to provide for the annulment of certain acts passed by the Legislature of Puerto Rico; to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SUMNERS of Texas:

H. Res. 44. Resolution to amend rule III of the House, with respect to the duties of the Clerk of the House; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COLMER:

H. R. 1039. A bill for the relief of William P. Kennedy, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1040. A bill for the relief of Frank Henderson and Frances Nell Henderson, his wife; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1041. A bill for the relief of E. F. Hathorn and E. D. Hathorn; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HÉBERT:

H. R. 1042. A bill for the relief of Mary T. Recely; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEIDINGER:

H. R. 1043. A bill for the relief of Charley Leap; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYS:

H. R. 1044. A bill for the relief of D. S. Kerr; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEFAUVER:

H. R. 1045. A bill for the relief of Mrs. R. D. Robinson; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEA:

H. R. 1046. A bill for the relief of David B. Turpel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT:

H. R. 1047. A bill for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1048. A bill for the relief of Christine Lund; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'TOOLE:

H. R. 1049. A bill for the relief of the estate of Hyman Weiner; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OUTLAND:

H. R. 1050. A bill for the relief of Walter Eugene Hayes; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois:

H. R. 1051. A bill for the relief of Robert J. Eitel, Max Eitel, and E. J. Coyle, of Chicago, Ill., a copartnership doing business under the name of "The C. & E. Co."; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PLUMLEY:

H. R. 1052. A bill for the relief of Granite Mutual Insurance; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1053. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Harris A. Roberts; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1054. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Blake; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1055. A bill granting a pension to Clara L. Garvin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1056. A bill authorizing the appointment and retirement of John Tomlinson as a second lieutenant, United States Army; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1057. A bill for the relief of widows of certain Reserve officers of the Army who died while serving the Civilian Conservation Corps; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1058. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Crosett; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSPECK:

H. R. 1059. A bill for the relief of Mae and Margaret Macdonald, heirs of James Doyle, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDS:

H. R. 1060. A bill for the relief of Curtis Pope; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1061. A bill for the relief of Waldrop Heating & Plumbing Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1062. A bill for the relief of the estate of John H. Cathcart; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ROBSON of Kentucky:

H. R. 1063. A bill for the relief of Jordan B. Gross; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHORT:

H. R. 1064. A bill granting a pension to Katie A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1065. A bill granting a pension to Mary Jane Patterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1066. A bill granting a pension to Cathrine Orender; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1067. A bill granting a pension to Alice L. Stemmons; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1068. A bill granting a pension to Mary B. Morris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1069. A bill granting a pension to Rachel Nash; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1070. A bill granting a pension to Jesse Mills; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1071. A bill granting a pension to Agnes P. Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1072. A bill granting a pension to Sarah E. Hermanstorff; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1073. A bill granting a pension to Henry William Means; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1074. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Hattie M. Butler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1075. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Stone; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1076. A bill granting a pension to Frank A. Boster; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1077. A bill granting a pension to Angeline Hart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

H. R. 1078. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Seymour Consolidated School District No. 6, of Webster County, Mo.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1079. A bill for the relief of Oda Herbert Plowman; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1080. A bill for the relief of Walter Weston Pierce; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT:

H. R. 1081. A bill for the relief of Frank Borah; to the Committee on Claims.

By Miss SUMNER of Illinois:

H. R. 1082. A bill for the relief of the estate of Richard McClure and others; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCHUETZ:

H. R. 1083. A bill for the relief of Morris Skolnik; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1084. A bill for the relief of Paul G. Lorenz; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1085. A bill for the relief of Giuseppe Noce; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

H. R. 1086. A bill for the relief of Fred F. Osgood; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1087. A bill for the relief of Elizabeth Flaherty; to the Committee on War Claims.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1047

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 11, 1943

Mr. MOTT introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on Claims

A BILL

For the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of
4 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the
5 sum of \$4,852.54 for reimbursement of the following-named
6 organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for
7 protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled

1 with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to
2 June 30, 1939: The State of Oregon, Department of For-
3 estry of the State of Oregon, Clackamas-Marion Counties
4 Forest Protective Association, Coos County Forest Protec-
5 tive Association, Douglas County Forest Protective Associa-
6 tion, Eastern Lane County Forest Protective Association,
7 Klamath Forest Protective Association, Linn County Forest
8 Protective Association, Polk County Forest Protective Asso-
9 ciation, Southwest Oregon State Unit, and Western Lane
10 Forest Protective Association.

A BILL

For the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

By Mr. MOTT

JANUARY 11, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Claims

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, back of the ridiculous situation where the farmer takes 1 bushel of wheat to the market and gets \$1.29 for it and buys another bushel of wheat from the same miller for 82 or 85 cents, is the position taken by the administration some years ago when it sought to bring every farmer under its control and tell the farmers how to operate their farms.

You will recall that at that time, I think it was back in 1935, all farmers who wanted to grow wheat and comply with the A. A. A. program had to sign a contract. Under the terms of that contract the farmer was told how many acres he could plant and how many bushels of wheat he could grow, the purpose being to establish what they called an ever-normal granary. Then if you grew more wheat than they told you to, they fined you some sort of a penalty which was one-half of the loan value of the wheat. They thought they were going to keep the supply constant all the time, at a certain level, and they thought they were going to have absolute control of the amount of wheat produced. Unfortunately for the successful working of their plan they were not able to control the laws of nature or the law of supply and demand, so we found ourselves with an enormous quantity of wheat on hand and they did not know what to do with it. They wanted to keep the price for the farmer up to a certain level but they wanted to get rid of this surplus wheat, so they provided that the farmer should get a certain price for his wheat but that the Government should charge another price for the wheat sold by it to the farmer to feed stock. Am I right, may I ask the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURRAY], the expert on butter, milk, cheese, all dairy products, the fattening of cattle, and all farm problems?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. That is right.

Mr. HOFFMAN. If any of you gentlemen ever want to know anything about matters affecting dairy farming, ask him.

That is the way this now apparent absurdity came about.

As I understand the gentleman from Kansas, he is complaining now that the O. P. A. is violating the law, disregarding the law as enacted by Congress. Yesterday the farmer from Brooklyn [Mr. O'TOOLE], who has three small children who are not, I judge from his remarks, able to get, up there in Brooklyn, without excessive cost the meat they should have. I sympathize with him because he and his people are not able to get meat. He was complaining yesterday about the same organization with which the gentleman from Kansas found fault; so it may be assumed the trouble extends at least from Brooklyn to Kansas. The gentleman from Kansas made a very, very clear statement to the effect that the O. P. A. is violating the law. Am I correct? Is that what the gentleman said?

Mr. HOPE. Yes; I say the O. P. A. is violating the law we passed here last October when we said that they should not fix the price of any agricultural com-

modity at less than parity or less than the market price between January 1 and September 15, whichever was the higher. In the case of wheat the parity price was higher than the market price during that period.

Mr. HOFFMAN. That statement that the law is being violated is not new, except in this particular case, to the older Members of Congress. It must be rather shocking to the new Members, some 69 of you, to discover that the departments down here in Washington are violating the law.

They are violating the law, and yet this Congress sits here and does nothing about it. When you charge a department with violating a Federal statute, you should have in mind the fact that the administration sets a bad example, that recently the President of the United States ordered Montgomery Ward & Co. to employ only those people who maintained membership in a certain union. Is there any authority for the President of the United States to tell an employer not in war production that he shall compel his employees to join a union? You know there is not.

Mr. RAMEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes.

Mr. RAMEY. If they are violating the law, is there not an Attorney General? Congress is not the prosecuting attorney of this Government. If a department is violating a law, why not call the attention of the Attorney General of the United States to it?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I thank the gentleman, but after he has been here a few weeks or months, he will learn that we have called violations of law to the attention of the Attorney General time and time again. The Attorney General knew of the sit-down strikes in 1937; he knew that men and women were driven from their jobs; he knew there was civil war. He let it ride. The Dies committee has called instances to the attention of the Attorney General where there are in the service of the Government Communists who are violating the law, and the Attorney General does not act. The only procedure that can be taken is impeachment by this Congress, or the enactment of laws stopping these things and then prosecution, and if the officers who are charged with the prosecution will not prosecute, then we should impeach those men.

However, going back to the Montgomery Ward matter, there are two statutes on the books already that prohibit the thing that the President did. The Railway Act, for example, is one. The railway employees wanted a closed shop, but they are not getting it. The Board had denied their plea. The law which governs their case does not apply to Montgomery Ward. But we have the so-called Wagner Act, the labor law administered by the National Labor Relations Board, and that law expressly provides that it is an unfair labor practice for any employer to even suggest that his employees join a particular union, and time and time again the Board has held, and the courts have held, the circuit courts of appeals, and the Supreme

Court of the United States has held that employers who did that thing, who suggested that their employees join or remain members of a certain union were guilty of an unfair labor practice, and they have punished them, inflicted penalties on them. Yet here you have the President of the United States backing up his board and telling Montgomery Ward & Co. that they must do something which is a violation of law. Read the law. Read the order of the President. Judge for yourself.

There is no hope for the people of this country if we are to be judged in this Congress by what has happened in the past, by what has gone before. The older Members know all of these things. They have been pointed out time and time again from the floor and the Seventy-seventh Congress did not act. I appeal to you 69 new Members who have come here with a mandate from the people to reestablish in this country constitutional government. I appeal to you, I beg of you, I ask you in the name of God, if you love your country, insist that some action be taken. Members talked yesterday, and every day since you have been here on this floor, and have pointed out the things the bureaucrats are doing, that the administrative departments are doing, which are contrary to law, things which are a denial of constitutional government. There has been talk—words—but no action. What are you going to do? Sit here and take it? I know you have been told to sit tight and keep your mouth shut. I know it is early in the session, but do not let it go along too long. Get down here in the well of the House and call on the older Members to do something. I do not care anything about this advice to new Members to keep still. You come from the people. They sent you here because they wanted you here. You represent them. You are not representing the old Democrats, or the New Deal or the old Republican organization. When you are up for reelection in 1944 the old Members of Congress will not be voting for or against you. The home folks will weigh you in the balance and they will determine your fate. The people sent you here to represent them and I ask you to do it, and not to let it go on too long. Let us in the early weeks of this session force out and pass the needed legislation—force the administration to do its duty or kick those who will not out of office.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. BRADLEY], after other special orders, may address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.)

the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, January 28, 1943, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS (Thursday, January 28, 1943)

There will be a meeting of the committee at 10:30 a. m. on Thursday, January 28, 1943, for consideration of House Resolution 1294.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 158. A bill for the relief of Emilliano Lopez and Eliza R. Lopez; with amendment (Rept. No. 21). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 170. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. T. Travis; without amendment (Rept. No. 22). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 203. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Mike L. Blank; without amendment (Rept. No. 23). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 204. A bill for the relief of the Growers Fertilizer Co., a Florida corporation; without amendment (Rept. No. 24). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 205. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons who have claims for damages or losses allegedly resulting from the construction, further development, and improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Jacksonville, Fla., and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 25). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 227. A bill for the relief of the Tours Apartment Hotel; without amendment (Rept. No. 26). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 241. A bill for the relief of Blanche E. Broad; without amendment (Rept. No. 27). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 249. A bill for the relief of Gertrude Ricketts; without amendment (Rept. No. 28). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 250. A bill for the relief of Charles H. Daugherty, Sr.; without amendment (Rept. No. 29). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 251. A bill for the relief of Franklin E. Ludwig, Mary Taylor, and Frank A. Taylor; without amendment (Rept. No. 30). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 279. A bill for the relief of George Kennedy; with amendment (Rept. No. 31). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 402. A bill for the relief of Frank T. Been; without amendment (Rept. No. 32). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 478. A bill for the relief of Edith M. Powell; with amendment (Rept. No. 33). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 517. A bill for the relief of Irene Dial; with amendment (Rept. No. 34). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 533. A bill for the relief of John P. von Rosenberg; without amendment (Rept. No. 35). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 546. A bill for the relief of H. J. Blexrud estate; with amendments (Rept. No. 36). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PITTINGER: Committee on Claims. H. R. 605. A bill for the relief of Shumate Investment Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 37). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 769. A bill for the relief of John Cardillo and Phillip Cardillo, with amendment (Rept. No. 38). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 845. A bill granting jurisdiction to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to reopen and readjudicate the case of Robert L. Dumuth; without amendment (Rept. No. 39). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 940. A bill for the relief of Howard E. Dickison; without amendment (Rept. No. 40). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 946. A bill for the relief of Myrtle C. Radabaugh; without amendment (Rept. No. 41). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 976. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Eger; without amendment (Rept. No. 42). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1047. A bill for the relief of the State of Oregon, department of forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939; without amendment (Rept. No. 43). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1048. A bill for the relief of Christine Lund; without amendment (Rept. No. 44). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1094. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc.; without amendment (Rept. No. 45). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1099. A bill for the relief of Jose J. Perez; with amendment (Rept. No. 46). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1100. A bill for the relief of the estate of James A. Henderson, deceased; without amendment (Rept. No. 47). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1128. A bill for the relief of Bernice James; without amendment (Rept. No. 48).

Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1131. A bill for the relief of the estate of Ola Fowler; without amendment (Rept. No. 49). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1142. A bill for the relief of Nannie May Blythe and Claudia Blythe; without amendment (Rept. No. 50). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1162. A bill for the relief of R. E. Cotton Co.; with amendment (Rept. No. 51). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1270. A bill for the relief of the estates of Robert C. Meals and Mrs. Bessie Mae Morgret, Mrs. Margaret J. Meals, Donald Meals (a minor), and Betty Wrightstone (a minor); with amendment (Rept. No. 52). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1273. A bill for the relief of the heirs of Simon M. Myhre; without amendment (Rept. No. 53). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1279. A bill for the relief of Lee Watts; with amendment (Rept. No. 54). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1319. A bill for the relief of Mrs. W. V. Justice; without amendment (Rept. No. 55). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1423. A bill for the relief of Clara E. Freeman; with amendment (Rept. No. 56). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1424. A bill for the relief of Ernest P. Leavitt; with amendment (Rept. No. 57). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1426. A bill for the relief of Mrs. F. A. N. Yeager; with amendment (Rept. No. 58). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1428. A bill for the relief of Paul W. Mankin; without amendment (Rept. No. 59). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1464. A bill for the relief of J. H. Atkins; without amendment (Rept. No. 60). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. H. R. 1468. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Azer; with amendment (Rept. No. 61). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARRY:

H. R. 1546. A bill to provide for the construction of two vessels for the Coast Guard designed for ice breaking and assistance work; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CARLSON of Kansas:

H. R. 1547. A bill to provide eligibility for adjusted compensation to provisional, temporary, and probationary officers of the World War; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

H. R. 1548. A bill to provide for the common defense and for the protection of the health

STATE OF OREGON, DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY OF THE
STATE OF OREGON, AND CERTAIN ORGANIZED PROTECTION AGENCIES IN THE STATE OF OREGON

JANUARY 27, 1943.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

Mr. McGEHEE, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 1047]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1047) for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

An identical bill was favorably reported by your committee and passed by the House during the Seventy-seventh Congress, but no action was taken by the Senate before final adjournment.

The facts will be found fully set forth in House Report No. 1050, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, which is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 1050, 77th Cong., 1st sess.]

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay the sum of \$4,852.54 for reimbursement of certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

The facts will be found fully set forth in a letter dated May 19, 1941, and addressed to the chairman. The letter is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

Your committee concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 19, 1941.

HON. DAN R. McGEHEE,
*Chairman, Committee on Claims,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. McGEHEE: Further reference is made to your letter of February 13 requesting a report on H. R. 3185, a bill for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protective agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest

lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

I am in favor of the enactment of the proposed legislation.

It has been ascertained that the services for which claim is made were actually rendered and that the claim is valid. The facts indicate that the claim is meritorious and that payment should be made.

Prior to July 1, 1938, payment for such services was made from the appropriation for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Beginning with July 1, 1938, payments for fire protection of the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands have been made from the appropriation of this Department. The contract agreement entered into by this Department with the Oregon Forest Fire Association for the fiscal year 1939 did not cover the protection of the intermingled public lands; therefore the Comptroller General of the United States, under date of April 30, 1940, denied the several claims. Contract agreements for subsequent fiscal years entered into with the Oregon Forest Fire Association included the protection of the intermingled public lands.

The Northwest Oregon Fire Protective Association has been omitted from the list of beneficiaries and the proposed bill should be amended by the insertion of its name on page 2, immediately preceeding the word "Polk" in line 7.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised me that there is no objection to the presentation of this report.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement showing amounts earned by organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939

Protection agency	Costs and areas shown on association statements— Period—				Cost per acre	Public do- main inter- mingled with Oregon and California	Cost of protecting public domain inter- mingled with Oregon and California		
	July 1-Dec. 31, 1938		Jan. 1-June 30, 1939				July 1-Dec. 31, 1938	Jan. 1-June 30, 1939	Total, fiscal year 1939
	Cost	Area	Cost	Area					
Clackamas-Marion Counties Forest Protective Association	\$13,593.66	372,794	\$8,250.49	372,794	\$0.036399	12,837	\$467.25	\$284.10	\$751.35
Coos County Forest Protective Association	22,134.78	992,777	9,926.22	992,777	.022265	8,022	178.85	80.20	259.05
Douglas County Forest Protective Association	35,177.57	1,083,095	9,467.91	1,083,095	.032478	16,761	541.36	146.52	690.88
Eastern Lane County Forest Protective Association	10,576.78	467,050	7,809.35	467,050	.022645	2,993	67.77	50.04	117.81
Klamath Forest Protective Association	5,840.58	792,141	5,375.27	792,141	.007373	3,555	26.21	25.02	51.23
Linn County Forest Protective Association	13,052.36	400,008	6,807.22	400,008	.032630	2,613	85.26	38.66	123.92
Northwest Oregon Forest Protective Association	45,181.72	1,363,584	30,738.27	1,363,584	.024134	3,801	125.94	85.68	211.62
Polk County Forest Protective Association	7,003.99	276,071	5,392.15	276,243	.025391	2,632	66.83	51.37	118.20
Southwest Oregon State unit	26,278.05	983,066	15,000.99	983,066	.026731	51,085	1,365.55	779.51	2,145.06
Western Lane Forest Protective Association	14,377.36	574,028	13,511.32	574,028	.015259	7,802	197.66	185.76	383.42
Total	193,198.85	7,304,614	112,479.19	7,364,786	.023538	112,191	3,125.68	1,726.86	4,852.54

STATEMENT SUPPORTING CLAIM OF OREGON STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT AND OTHERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF UNAPPROPRIATED PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST LANDS (JAN. 1, 1938-JUNE 30, 1939)

Forest lands in western Oregon form a complex patchwork of private, State, and Federal ownership. Of the last there are three principal kinds, national forests, Oregon & California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road revested grant lands, and the unappropriated public domain.

Protection of these forests from fire is a joint enterprise, carried on by the United States Forest Service, the Oregon State Forestry Department, and 10 private patrol associations. In general it may be said that the region is divided into protective districts, according to National and State forest boundaries and county lines, and that each district is patrolled by the agency representing the largest ownership therein. Thus it happens that numerous patrol contracts on both cash and exchange bases are continuously in effect among these several organizations.

The private protection system has been in effect since about 1910. For about the same length of time the Forest Service has patrolled national forests. During most of the time since the grant lands were revested, in 1916, the Oregon and California lands have been protected, under legislation and with funds provided for national forests and related public lands. The Forest Service customarily patrolled the Oregon and California lands which lay within national forest boundaries and contracted with the State and the private patrol agencies to protect such lands (approximately three-fourths) as lay outside.

Meanwhile a considerable area of public domain lying within the districts patrolled by the State of Oregon and by the several private associations and intermingled with private lands and other Federal lands protected by them were being given protection by these agencies, but the latter were receiving no payment therefor. Included in this area was about 112,000 acres of public domain land lying intermingled with the Oregon and California lands.

In 1937 an item was included in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill to apply the same compensation rule and provide similar payment for protection of forested public domain as applied in the case of national forest and Oregon and California lands. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, 10 cooperating private associations on the West Side received payment at cost for their services.

In August 1937 administration of the revested Oregon and California lands, including forest protection, was lodged with the Department of the Interior. Thereafter, on February 28, 1938, the Forest Service canceled contracts for the protection of Oregon and California lands, previously in force between itself and various private associations, and entered into a contract with the Oregon Forest Fire Association, which contract ran from March 1 to June 30, 1938, for protection of the Oregon and California revested lands.

On or about July 1, 1938, the Commissioner of the General Land Office entered into a similar contract with the Oregon Forest Fire Association to protect these lands for the ensuing fiscal period and the Oregon Forest Fire Association, acting simply as a responsible central agency, contracted in turn with the State of Oregon and eight private patrol associations to carry on the patrol and suppression work.

The Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, carried a provision for protection of unappropriated public forest land. The appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior for the same period provided that the Department of the Interior would protect unappropriated public domain lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands. Representatives of the private patrol associations and the State forester of Oregon inquired of both the Forest Service and the Oregon and California administration whether either desired to contract for the protection of these lands for the period (fiscal year 1939) and were advised that no contract could be made until a decision could be had as to which Department was responsible. Letters were received in August 1938, by the Oregon Forest Fire Association from the regional forester (F. H. Brundage, acting) and the officer in charge of Oregon and California lands administration (W. H. Horning, chief forester), referring to this matter. Copies of these letters are attached hereto. The pertinent paragraph of Mr. Brundage's letter (Aug. 3, 1938) is as follows:

"Apparently the Forest Service, on the basis of present interpretation of these acts, will not be able to include these intermingled lands in pending contracts with your association. An effort is being made to secure a definite decision regarding the relative protection responsibilities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture with respect to these particular public lands. It is

assumed that this matter will be straightened out in the near future and that either the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture will pay for the protection. If you currently give these particular public domain lands the same protection given other lands in your association territory, you apparently will be in position permitting payment at a later date for the expense involved."

The following paragraphs of Mr. Horning's letter (August 15, 1938) are pertinent:

"In confirmation of our conversation Friday regarding the matter of financing the protection of timbered unprotected public domain lands intermingled or adjacent to Oregon and California lands, I wish to offer it as the opinion of the General Land Office that unquestionably the Federal Government should furnish protection for these lands.

"Where they are located within private protection districts, the agency furnishing protection should be reimbursed for their protection. The only question seems to be a decision as to which of two Federal agencies should finance the protection. Two appropriation acts, one for the Oregon and California administration, the other for the protection of national forests, include wording indicating that either agency is authorized to finance the protection of these lands. It remains merely to decide which is the responsible agency."

On the basis of these statements, the fact of previous contracts having been satisfactorily carried out and the further facts that these lands needed protection and that similar lands not intermingled with the Oregon and California lands were being continued under protection contracts as heretofore, the patrolling agencies continued to protect the 112,000 acres not intermingled public domain forest lands. When the matter finally came up for discussion among officers of the Interior Department, it appeared that the appropriation for the period, available to that Department, was insufficient to meet the cost of protecting these additional lands.

The State and the private associations therefore turned to the Department of Agriculture and on June 30, 1939, submitted statements for services rendered to May 31, 1938, which statements were vouchered and submitted to Washington by the regional forester at Portland. A summary of the amounts then claimed is attached hereto; also a statement by Mr. F. H. Brundage, acting regional forester, confirming the fact of the vouchers having been prepared and submitted. On April 30, 1940, these claims were denied by the Comptroller General by separate letter to each claiming agency.

Meanwhile similar vouchers for protection of other public domain lands not actually intermingled with Oregon and California lands, presented by the several patrol associations, have been paid from Department of Agriculture funds. These claims were covered by contracts between the United States Forest Service and the patrol agencies. As a matter of information, there were seven such contracts during fiscal 1939 and six such contracts during fiscal 1940.

On July 7, 1939, the Commissioner of the General Land Office entered into a contract with the Oregon Forest Fire Association for the protection, during the ensuing fiscal year, of the Oregon and California lands outside national forest boundaries and for the protection of intermingled public domain lands; thus finally taking cognizance of an obligation on the part of the Interior Department to pay for the protection of such lands. The question of proper reimbursement subsequent to June 30, 1939, thus has been met.

But there still remains the obligation on the part of the Federal Government to reimburse the State of Oregon and the cooperating private associations for protection of 112,191 acres of such lands during the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939. (It will be noted that the vouchers previously submitted, amounting to \$4,345.62, cover only 11 months. At the time these vouchers were filed, cost figures for June 1939 were not yet available. The total claimed, as per revised summary attached hereto, is \$-----.)

We respectfully urge that this amount be appropriated by the Congress through the medium of a private bill, and that it be paid in full to the State forester of Oregon, whose claim is the most considerable, and with instructions to him to distribute amounts not due his department to the cooperating private associations listed in this claim in the amounts indicated beside each name.

RELIEF OF THE STATE OF OREGON

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE, NORTH PACIFIC REGION,
Portland, Oreg., August 3, 1938.

DEAR SIR: The Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1939 (July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939) includes a provision for the protection of unappropriated public forest land. The Appropriation Act for the Department of the Interior for the same period provides that the Department of the Interior will protect unappropriated public forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands.

Apparently the Forest Service, on the basis of present interpretation of these acts, will not be able to include these intermingled lands in pending contracts with your association. An effort is being made to secure a definite decision regarding the relative protection responsibilities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture with respect to these particular public lands. It is assumed that this matter will be straightened out in the near future and that either the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture will pay for the protection. If you currently give these particular public domain lands the same protection given other lands in your Association territory, you apparently will be in position permitting payment at a later date for the expense involved.

Very truly yours,

C. J. BUCK,
Regional Forester.
By F. H. BRUNDAGE,
Acting.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Portland, Oreg., August 15, 1938.

OREGON FOREST FIRE ASSOCIATION,
Porter Building, Portland, Oreg.

GENTLEMEN: In confirmation of our conversation Friday regarding the matter of financing the protection of timbered unprotected public-domain lands intermingled or adjacent to Oregon and California lands, I wish to offer it as the opinion of the General Land Office that unquestionably the Federal Government should furnish protection for these lands.

Where they are located within private protection districts, the agency furnishing protection should be reimbursed for their protection. The only question seems to be a decision as to which of two Federal agencies should finance the protection. Two appropriation acts, one for the Oregon and California administration, the other for the protection of national forests, include wording indicating that either agency is authorized to finance the protection of these lands. It remains merely to decide which is the responsible agency.

This matter was discussed with Messrs. Wolfsohn and Havell of the General Land Office, when they stopped in Portland on their way to Alaska. They were unable to make a definite decision as to which agency is responsible, and expressed it as their feeling that the decision ultimately would depend upon certain rulings of the Comptroller General. They asked me to obtain information as to the exact acreage of lands involved in this question during their absence in Alaska, so that when they returned we might be able to furnish more exact information, to serve as a basis for calculating the exact amount of money involved.

Acreage figures have been obtained from the General Land Office at Roseburg, but they include some areas beyond the limits of the grant, which necessitates some adjustment in the figures. I should judge, on the basis of the figures furnished, that the total area involved is not in excess of 200,000 acres. I hope that when Messrs. Havell and Wolfsohn return we may be able to arrange a conference attended by them and representatives of the Forest Service and yourself, to discuss the matter more fully.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. HORNING,
Chief Forester,
Oregon and California Lands.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1047

[Report No. 43]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 11, 1943

Mr. MOTT introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Claims

JANUARY 27, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and ordered to be printed

A BILL

For the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of
4 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the
5 sum of \$4,852.54 for reimbursement of the following-named
6 organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for
7 protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled
8 with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to

1 June 30, 1939: The State of Oregon, Department of For-
2 estry of the State of Oregon, Clackamas-Marion Counties
3 Forest Protective Association, Coos County Forest Protec-
4 tive Association, Douglas County Forest Protective Associa-
5 tion, Eastern Lane County Forest Protective Association,
6 Klamath Forest Protective Association, Linn County Forest
7 Protective Association, Polk County Forest Protective Asso-
8 ciation, Southwest Oregon State Unit, and Western Lane
9 Forest Protective Association.

78TH CONGRESS
1ST Session

H. R. 1047

[Report No. 43]

A BILL

For the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

By **Mr. MOTT**

JANUARY 11, 1943

Referred to the Committee on Claims

JANUARY 27, 1943

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and
ordered to be printed

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,000, to George Kennedy, of Belvidere, Ill., in compensation for injuries sustained February 5, 1940, in the city of Monmouth, Ill., from fall down Monmouth (Ill.) Federal Building steps, caused by ice which was permitted to remain on the steps.

With the following committee amendment:

At the end of the bill change the period to a colon and insert the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRANK T. BEEN

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 402) for the relief of Frank T. Been.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Frank T. Been the sum of \$2,000 in full settlement of all claims against the Government of the United States for the loss of his personal effects in the fire which destroyed the superintendent's residence in Mount McKinley National Park on October 23, 1939: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this Act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EDITH M. POWELL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 478) for the relief of Edith M. Powell.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Edith M. Powell the sum of \$5,000 in full compensation and settlement for all claims and demands of Edith M. Powell growing

out of, or arising from, injuries suffered in an accident on Government property near Newport in Lincoln County, Oreg., on or about August 2, 1926: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$5,000" and insert "\$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IRENE DIAL

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 517) for the relief of Irene Dial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Irene Dial, of Austin, Minn., the sum of \$12,000, in full satisfaction of her claim against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by her on the night of August 8, 1939, as the result of falling into a sewer ditch which had been dug by employees of the Work Projects Administration, in Austin, Minn.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$12,000" and insert "\$3,000."

Page 1, line 11, change after the word "Minnesota" the period to a colon and add the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN P. VON ROSENBERG

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 533) for the relief of John P. von Rosenberg.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the

Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to John P. von Rosenberg, of Chicago, Ill., the sum of \$8,972.64 in full settlement of all claims against the United States on account of personal injuries and expenses incident thereto and on account of death of his wife, Elsie C. von Rosenberg, and expenses incident thereto, as a result of a collision involving a vehicle of the Bureau of Internal Revenue at the intersection of Willow Street and Baker Street in the city of Lake Geneva, Wis., on June 3, 1939: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, on account of services rendered in connection with said claim. It shall be unlawful for any agent or agents, attorney or attorneys, to exact, collect, withhold, or receive any sum of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof on account of services rendered in connection with said claim, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

H. J. BLEXRUD ESTATE

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 546) for the relief of H. J. Blexrud estate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. PRIEST, MOTT, GRANT of Indiana, and CANFIELD objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

SHUMATE INVESTMENT CO.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 605) for the relief of Shumate Investment Co.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Shumate Investment Co., of San Francisco, Calif., the sum of \$21,691.61, in full settlement of all claims of the said Shumate Investment Co. against the United States for property damage sustained on October 1, 1941, when a United States Army training plane crashed into certain buildings located on the Troy farm near Sunnyvale, Calif.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$21,691.61" and insert "\$18,768.11."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN CARDILLO AND PHILIP CARDILLO

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 769, for the relief of John Cardillo and Philip Cardillo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, (1) to John Cardillo, a minor, of New York, N. Y., or to his guardian, the sum of \$23,000, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States as compensation for personal injuries sustained by the said John Cardillo when he was struck by a United States mail truck in New York City on May 6, 1939; and (2) to Philip Cardillo, the father of the said John Cardillo, the sum of \$2,000, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for damages and for compensation for hospital and medical expenses incurred by him on account of the injuries so sustained by the said John Cardillo: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "to", insert "the legal guardian of."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "or to his guardian."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$23,000", and insert in lieu thereof "\$4,500."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "his" and insert in lieu thereof "all."

Page 1, line 7, strike out "as compensation."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "\$2,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$500."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "his" and insert in lieu thereof "all."

Page 2, line 2, strike out "for damages and for compensation."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ROBERT L. DEMUTH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 845, granting jurisdiction to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit to reopen and readjudicate the case of Robert L. Demuth.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. RAMSPECK). Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Messrs. MOTT, CANFIELD, and PRIEST objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

HOWARD E. DICKISON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 940, for the relief of Howard E. Dickison.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Howard E. Dickison, Cass Lake, Minn., the sum of \$2,500. The payment of such sum shall be in full settlement of all claims against the United States for losses sustained by the said Howard E. Dickison on account of the death of Ronald Dean Dickison, his minor son, as the result of an accident on January 15, 1938, near Cass Lake, Minn., involving a motor vehicle in the service of the Civilian

Conservation Corps: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MYRTLE C. RADABAUGH

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 946, for the relief of Myrtle C. Radabaugh.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CANFIELD and Mr. GRANT of Indiana objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

MR. AND MRS. SEBASTIAN EGER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 976, for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Eger.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Mrs. Sebastian Eger, of McKeesport, Pa., the sum of \$2,000, and to Sebastian Eger, of McKeesport, Pa., the sum of \$612.85, in full settlement of all claims against the United States for personal injuries and property damage sustained when the car in which they were riding was struck by a United States Army ambulance on February 27, 1940, near Clarksburg, Md.: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

STATE OF OREGON

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1047, for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

There being no further objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$4,852.54 for reimbursement of the following-named organized pro-

tection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939: The State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, Clackamas-Marion Counties Forest Protective Association, Coos County Forest Protective Association, Douglas County Forest Protective Association, Eastern Lane County Forest Protective Association, Klamath Forest Protective Association, Linn County Forest Protective Association, Polk County Forest Protective Association, Southwest Oregon State Unit, and Western Lane Forest Protective Association.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHRISTINE LUND

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1048, for the relief of Christine Lund.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN and Mr.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

CLEVENGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

H. HERFURTH, JR., INC.

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1094, to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc., for reimbursement for the alleged loss of salvage material and additional costs incurred by such company as a subcontractor in the performance of a contract with the Department of the Treasury for the construction of the agriculture extensible building, dated May 16, 1932 (contract No. T15a-3167). The general contractor in such contract has assigned all claims against the United States on account of such loss and costs to the said H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc. Such suit shall be brought within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSE J. PEREZ

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1099, for the relief of Jose J. Perez.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Jose J. Perez, of San Elizario, Tex., the sum of \$1,660, being the amount paid by him to the United States Government for a tract of land which is useless to him due to the fact that the International Boundary Commission, American section, has failed to provide the means of furnishing water to this land for irrigation purposes and states its inability to provide such water.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, line 8, after "him", strike out the remainder of line 8 and all of lines 9, 10, and 11, and insert a colon and the following: "Provided, That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or re-

several obligations of all the Federal home-loan banks. At present, such debentures may not be issued in excess of five times the total paid-in capital of all the Federal home-loan banks nor in excess of the notes or obligations of member institutions held by all the banks and secured under section 10 (a) of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act. However, no provision is made for including in the debenture base secured advances made under other provisions of the Federal Home Loan Bank Act or for including therein obligations of or fully guaranteed by the United States which are owned by the Federal home-loan banks. The present section would include these items, but would retain the existing provision that such debentures may not in any event be issued in excess of five times the total paid-in capital of the Federal home-loan banks.

Section 3 is the most important section of the bill. It would authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase obligations of the Federal home-loan banks and of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, up to a limit of three times the capital stock, reserves, and surplus of the banks or the insurance corporation, as the case may be. The Secretary of the Treasury would have entire discretion as to such purchases, being merely authorized and not required to make them.

The Federal home-loan banks (which provide reserve-credit facilities for nearly 3,800 members, comprising savings and loan associations and similar institutions, savings banks, and insurance companies) and the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation (which insures, up to \$5,000 for each investor in each institution, the safety of accounts in approximately 2,400 savings and loan associations and similar institutions) are designed to stabilize local savings and home-financing institutions and thus to aid in protecting the whole financial structure. Under ordinary conditions the banks and the insurance corporation will have no difficulty in obtaining necessary funds in the open market. However, the provision here proposed is essential as a bulwark in times of stress, when they might not be able to market their obligations to the public on reasonable terms. Its enactment would be in accordance with other measures for Government purchase or guaranty of obligations of Federal agencies, as in the case of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Public Housing Authority, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and other agencies which have this protection.

Section 4 deals with examinations of the Federal home-loan banks. The existing law requires that they be examined "at least twice annually." The present section would change this to read "at least annually." Thus the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration would not be required to examine the banks oftener than once a year, but would still have authority to examine them more often if it saw fit to do so. It is believed that the section would make possible some economy in money cost and in personnel, while preserving all essential authority.

Section 5 is the usual separability provision.

AMENDMENTS TO HOME OWNERS' LOAN ACT OF 1933

This bill, which consists of only one section, would make two changes in Section 5 (c) of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933, dealing with the lending and investment powers of Federal savings and loan associations.

At present, a Federal savings and loan association may make real-estate loans only on first liens of not over \$20,000 on homes or combinations of homes and business property within 50 miles of its home office, except that not over 15 percent of its assets may be loaned on first liens on "other improved real estate"

without regard to these limitations. The present section would change the words "other improved real estate" to "any improved real estate", so as to negative any construction that homes and combination home and business properties are excluded from the 15 percent provision.

In addition, the bill would provide that a Federal association may invest its funds in any mortgage or obligation as to which the association is protected by insurance under the National Housing Act, or for which a commitment to insure has been issued under that act. Federal associations would thus be able to make use of the provisions of Title I of the National Housing Act insuring financial institutions with respect to alteration, repair, and improvement loans made without the expense and delay incident to title searches and the taking of mortgage security. These associations would in this way be enabled to participate more fully in the war housing program, which has recognized the need for the prompt supplying of additional family units in defense areas through the conversion of existing dwellings into a greater number of family units and the restoration and rehabilitation of dwellings now unsuitable or uninhabitable.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED OR PLACED ON THE CALENDAR

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred or ordered to be placed on the calendar, as indicated:

H. R. 170. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of O. T. Travis;

H. R. 205. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of all persons who have claims for damages or losses allegedly resulting from the construction, further development, and improvement of the Intracoastal Waterway, Miami to Jacksonville, Fla., and for other purposes;

H. R. 218. An act for the relief of H. F. Mathis;

H. R. 227. An act for the relief of the Tours Apartment Hotel;

H. R. 249. An act for the relief of Gertrude Ricketts;

H. R. 250. An act for the relief of Charles H. Dougherty, Sr.;

H. R. 251. An act for the relief of Franklin E. Ludwig, Mary Taylor, and Frank A. Taylor;

H. R. 279. An act for the relief of George Kennedy;

H. R. 402. An act for the relief of Frank T. Been;

H. R. 478. An act for the relief of Edith M. Powell;

H. R. 517. An act for the relief of Irene Dial;

H. R. 533. An act for the relief of John P. von Rosenberg;

H. R. 535. An act for the relief of the legal guardian of Donna Pittel;

H. R. 575. An act for the relief of Peter Cuccio and Violet Cuccio;

H. R. 579. An act for the relief of Barbara Healy;

H. R. 598. An act for the relief of Thelma Cannon McGroary;

H. R. 605. An act for the relief of Shumate Investment Co.;

H. R. 637. An act for the relief of Mrs. Eliza Ward;

H. R. 761. An act for the relief of Charles T. Dulin;

H. R. 769. An act for the relief of John Cardillo and Philip Cardillo;

H. R. 940. An act for the relief of Howard E. Dickson;

H. R. 976. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Sebastian Eger;

H. R. 1047. An act for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939;

H. R. 1094. An act to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of H. Herfurth, Jr., Inc.;

H. R. 1098. An act for the relief of El Paso Electric Co.;

H. R. 1099. An act for the relief of Jose J. Perez;

H. R. 1100. An act for the relief of the estate of James A. Henderson, deceased;

H. R. 1128. An act for the relief of Bernice James;

H. R. 1131. An act for the relief of the estate of Ola Fowler;

H. R. 1142. An act for the relief of Nannie May Blythe and Claudia Blythe;

H. R. 1153. An act for the relief of Cordie Underwood and Wilbur Kea;

H. R. 1162. An act for the relief of R. E. Cotton Co.;

H. R. 1270. An act for the relief of the estates of Robert C. Meals and Mrs. Bessie Mae Morgret, Mrs. Margaret J. Meals, Donald Meals (a minor), and Betty Wrightstone (a minor);

H. R. 1273. An act for the relief of the heirs of Simon M. Myhre;

H. R. 1276. An act for the relief of Raymond W. Baldwin, Mattie Baldwin, and Clement B. Baldwin;

H. R. 1279. An act for the relief of Lee Watts;

H. R. 1319. An act for the relief of Mrs. W. V. Justice;

H. R. 1423. An act for the relief of Clara E. Freeman;

H. R. 1424. An act for the relief of Ernest P. Leavitt;

H. R. 1426. An act for the relief of Mrs. F. A. N. Yeager;

H. R. 1428. An act for the relief of Paul W. Mankin;

H. R. 1459. An act for the relief of Albertine Nast;

H. R. 1464. An act for the relief of J. H. Atkins;

H. R. 1468. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Azer;

H. R. 1582. An act for the relief of the estate of Dr. David O. Clements, deceased;

H. R. 1587. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to consider and render judgment on the claim of The Cuban-American Sugar Co. against the United States;

H. R. 1639. An act for the relief of Frank and Paulina Rublein and Mrs. Ethel Bowers;

H. R. 1667. An act to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of Mount Vernon, Alexandria, & Washington Railway Co., a corporation;

H. R. 1685. An act for the relief of Eva C. Netzley, William G. Stuff, Lois Stuff, and Harry E. Ridley; and the estates of Clyde C. Netzley and Sarah C. Stuff;

H. R. 1771. An act for the relief of August Svelund;

H. R. 1785. An act for the relief of the William Wrigley, Jr., Co.; and

H. R. 1786. An act for the relief of Fairbanks, Morse & Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

H. R. 1787. An act for the relief of the R. S. Howard Co.; to the calendar.

and other services to persons disabled while members of the armed forces, or disabled in war industries or otherwise and to render such persons fit for service in war industries, agriculture, or other useful civilian industry, and for other purposes, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND SURVEY PROBLEMS OF AMERICAN SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. MURRAY (on behalf of the Special Senate Committee to Study and Survey the Problems of American Small Business Enterprises) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 106), which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

Resolved, That the limit of expenditures under Senate Resolution 298, Seventy-sixth Congress (providing for a study and survey of the problems of American small business enterprises), agreed to October 8, 1940, and continued by Senate Resolution 66, Seventy-eighth Congress, is hereby increased by \$70,000.

BETTER MOBILIZATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. MURRAY (for Mr. KILGORE) submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 107), which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

Resolved, That the subcommittee on technological mobilization of the Military Affairs Committee is authorized and directed to study the possibilities of better mobilizing the national resources of the United States for the more efficient prosecution of the war. The subcommittee shall report to the Military Affairs Committee from time to time the results of its investigation, together with its recommendations, if any, for necessary legislation.

For the purpose of this resolution, the subcommittee is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ or borrow from Government agencies and departments such clerical, special, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee, which shall not exceed \$10,000, in addition to the cost of stenographic services to report such hearings, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

INVESTIGATION BY TARIFF COMMISSION CONCERNING RUBBER, PLASTICS, TEXTILE FIBERS, COPPER, ALUMINUM, WINE, AND DEHYDRATED FOODS

Mr. THOMAS of Idaho submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 108), which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Resolved, That the United States Tariff Commission is hereby requested, in accordance with section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, to conduct investigations, within the scope of such section, with respect to (1) rubber, natural and synthetic; (2) plastics; (3) textile fibers, natural and synthetic; (4)

copper; (5) aluminum; (6) wine; and (7) dehydrated foods, with a view to obtaining and analyzing information which will be of assistance to the President and the Congress in the formulation of policies with respect to production, utilization, and foreign trade in such products after the present war. All other departments, independent establishments, and agencies of the Government, when requested by the United States Tariff Commission, shall cooperate fully with such Commission in accordance with section 334 of such act, for the purpose of assisting it in the performance of such functions. The Commission is requested to give precedence to such investigations in order that it may be in a position to supply current information with respect to such matters as and when requested, except that such investigations shall not be permitted to interfere with activities directly concerned with the prosecution of the war.

SUFFRAGE FOR PERSONS LIABLE FOR MILITARY OR NAVAL SERVICE

Mr. WILEY submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 109), which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections:

Resolved, That the Senate hereby recommends and requests that the several States take such action as may be necessary to prevent any person who is liable for training or service in the land or naval forces of the United States from being denied the right to vote on account of his age.

TRIBUTE TO HON. JAMES E. WATSON

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. President, my native State of Indiana has long been known as the home of great authors of literature, and as the birthplace of great statesmen. In this present day, when one surveys the list of men who are prominent in the directing of our war effort, it can also be said of my Hoosier State that it is the home of great executives. However, it is not often that twin attributes of author and statesman are revealed in one person.

It was my pleasure a week ago to attend a function at which the outstanding feature on the post-prandial program was the toast given by my able colleague, the senior Senator from Indiana [Mr. VAN NUYS], to his predecessor, Hon. James E. Watson. This tribute contained such delightful humor, such subtle satire, and such an appreciation of the human philosophy of Mr. Watson's character as are rarely heard from one given to the serious duties of statesmanship in these trying days.

For the delectation of all his former associates, and for the pleasure of thousands of people of Indiana who hold Jim Watson in the kindest esteem, I ask unanimous consent to have this estimate of him by a lifetime acquaintance inserted in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JIM WATSON

(By FREDERICK VAN NUYS)

As a Hoosier, I am very glad to present a very meager thumbnail sketch of the career and characteristics of my fellow Hoosier, Jim Watson.

If I were to begin this recital in the conventional way, I should start with the date of his birth but for the life of me I can't find out what it was.

I have read all his obituaries in the old Congressional Directories and Who's Who, but the date of his birth has been carefully concealed. I, therefore, leave it to you and Leon Henderson to find that out for yourselves.

I do know this much, however. He was born in Randolph County, Ind., in the early part of the last century.

There is very little to learn about his early life or his scholastic training—if he had any.

It was only after his marriage—and his friends say largely on account of his marriage—that he got started on his successful career. Having heard a great voice and being possessed of a great vision and the bearer of a great message, just like Wendell Willkie, he moved to Rushville, Ind. The sun bathed and blossomed, scented hills and valleys of dear old Rush County appealed to both Watson and Willkie as more fertile political fields for the cultivation of their great message than Winchester, Ind., or Wall Street and the Bronx in the great city of New York where nine-tenths of its citizens still believe that the United States of America is bounded on the west by the Allegheny Mountains.

But I am digressing from my theme. I am going to stick with Jim Watson and leave Wendell Willkie to the tender ministrations of that distinguished trio of wet nurses—CHARLEY McNARY, ARTHUR VANDENBERG, and BOB TART. Maybe through their tender and intimate ministrations they may be able finally to discover his political sex—whether it be Democratic or Republican or both, or none—and so end the great suspense. [Laughter.]

Now back to Watson.

What characteristics made Jim Watson successful?

First he is one of the best story-tellers in America. Again his stories usually are directed at himself and carry no stings.

I am going to give you just one as a sample.

When Jim, as a young man, was making an honest living practicing law—that was, of course, before he went into politics—he was trying a law suit. It was a jury trial.

Having lunch with his client, Jim noticed that his client seemed somewhat perturbed and asked him why.

"Well," said the client, "Don't you think that we ought to get another lawyer to help you?" "Why," said Jim, "I thought I was doing a good job. What's the matter with me?"

"Well, it's like this," said the client. "You see the other side has two lawyers and when one of them is talking the other one is thinking. Now on our side, when you're up talking nobody's thinking."

Second, Jim Watson is a shrewd observer and keen politician.

As illustrative of this, I want to relate an incident or two.

In one of his early campaigns for the House, he knew that one of the southern counties in his district was made up almost exclusively of Germans. Jim saw his chance. He couldn't speak German but he immediately took up its study through a correspondence school. A few weeks later he went down there to attend a big rally. Jim was prepared. He bought a pair of wooden shoes and danced with all the buxom German girls and much to the surprise of his audience delivered his political speech in German. Of course, the audience, which was composed of real Germans, couldn't understand one-tenth of what he was trying to say but they all went home and pronounced it a fine speech.

I said that nine-tenths of his audience did not understand what he was trying to say.

I might add right here that the same observation might be made concerning many of Jim's later speeches made in English—2 hours long—on the tariff, our monetary sys-

Calendar No. 663

78TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
No. 653

STATE OF OREGON, DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY OF THE STATE OF OREGON, AND CERTAIN ORGANIZED PRO- TECTION AGENCIES IN THE STATE OF OREGON

JANUARY 27 (legislative day, JANUARY 24), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. TUNNELL, from the Committee on Claims, submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H. R. 1047]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1047), for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, having considered the same, report favorably thereon and recommend that the bill do pass, with amendment.

The amendment is as follows:

Page 2, line 8, following the abbreviation "ciation" insert: "North-west Oregon Forest Fire Association".

The facts will be found fully set forth in House Report No. 43, Seventy-eighth Congress, first session, which is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 43, 78th Cong., 1st sess.]

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 1047) for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon, for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

An identical bill was favorably reported by your committee and passed by the House during the Seventy-seventh Congress, but no action was taken by the Senate before final adjournment.

The facts will be found fully set forth in House Report No. 1050, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session, which is appended hereto and made a part of this report.

[H. Rept. No. 1050, 77th Cong., 1st sess.]

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to pay the sum of \$4,852.54 for reimbursement of certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

The facts will be found fully set forth in a letter dated May 19, 1941, and addressed to the chairman. The letter is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

Your committee concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Washington, May 19, 1941.

Hon. DAN R. McGEHEE,

*Chairman, Committee on Claims,
House of Representatives.*

MY DEAR MR. McGEHEE: Further reference is made to your letter of February 13 requesting a report on H. R. 3185, a bill for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protective agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

I am in favor of the enactment of the proposed legislation.

It has been ascertained that the services for which claim is made were actually rendered and that the claim is valid. The facts indicate that the claim is meritorious and that payment should be made.

Prior to July 1, 1938, payment for such services was made from the appropriation for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Beginning with July 1, 1938, payments for fire protection of the re-vested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay wagon road grant lands have been made from the appropriation of this Department. The contract agreement entered into by this Department with the Oregon Forest Fire Association for the fiscal year 1939 did not cover the protection of the intermingled public lands; therefore, the Comptroller General of the United States, under date of April 30, 1940, denied the several claims. Contract agreements for subsequent fiscal years entered into with the Oregon Forest Fire Association included the protection of the intermingled public lands.

The Northwest Oregon Fire Protective Association has been omitted from the list of beneficiaries and the proposed bill should be amended by the insertion of its name on page 2, immediately preceding the word "Polk" in line 7.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget has advised me that there is no objection to the presentation of this report.

Sincerely yours,

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

Statement showing amounts earned by organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939

Protection agency	Costs and areas shown on association statements— Period—				Cost per acre	Public do- main inter- mingled with Oregon and California	Cost of protecting public domain inter- mingled with Oregon and California		
	July 1-Dec. 31, 1938		Jan. 1-June 30, 1939				July 1-Dec. 31, 1938	Jan. 1-June 30, 1939	Total, fiscal year 1939
	Cost	Area	Cost	Area					
Clackamas-Marion Counties Forest Protective Association	\$13,569.66	372.794	\$8,250.49	372.794	\$0.036990	12.837	\$467.25	\$284.10	\$751.35
Coos County Forest Protective Association	22,134.78	992.777	9,926.22	992.777	.022932	8,022	178.85	80.20	259.05
Douglas County Forest Protective Association	35,177.57	1,083.095	9,467.91	1,083.095	.006608	16,761	544.36	146.52	690.88
Eastern Lane County Forest Protective Association	10,576.78	467.050	7,800.35	467.050	.032478	2,993	67.77	50.04	117.81
Klamath Forest Protective Association	5,840.58	792.141	5,575.27	792.141	.001672	3,555	26.21	25.02	51.23
Linn County Forest Protective Association	13,052.36	400.008	6,807.22	400.008	.007572	2,613	85.26	38.66	123.92
Northwest Oregon Forest Protective Association	45,181.72	1,363.584	30,738.27	1,363.584	.032630	3,801	125.94	85.68	211.62
Polk County Forest Protective Association	7,009.99	276.071	5,392.15	276.243	.033134	2,632	66.83	51.37	118.20
Southwest Oregon State unit	26,278.05	983.066	15,000.99	983.066	.025391	51,085	1,365.55	779.51	2,145.06
Western Lane Forest Protective Association	14,377.36	574.028	13,511.32	574.028	.036731	7,892	197.66	185.76	383.42
Total	193,198.85	7,304.614	112,479.19	7,364.786	.025046	112,191	3,125.68	1,726.86	4,852.54

STATEMENT SUPPORTING CLAIM OF OREGON STATE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT AND OTHERS FOR THE PROTECTION OF UNAPPROPRIATED PUBLIC DOMAIN FOREST LANDS (JAN. 1, 1938-JUNE 30, 1939)

Forest lands in western Oregon form a complex patchwork of private, State, and Federal ownership. Of the last there are three principal kinds, national forests, Oregon & California Railroad and Coos Bay Wagon Road revested grant lands, and the unappropriated public domain.

Protection of these forests from fire is a joint enterprise, carried on by the United States Forest Service, the Oregon State Forestry Department, and 10 private patrol associations. In general it may be said that the region is divided into protective districts, according to National and State forest boundaries and county lines, and that each district is patrolled by the agency representing the largest ownership therein. Thus it happens that numerous patrol contracts on both cash and exchange bases are continuously in effect among these several organizations.

The private protection system has been in effect since about 1910. For about the same length of time the Forest Service has patrolled national forests. During most of the time since the grant lands were revested, in 1916, the Oregon and California lands have been protected, under legislation and with funds provided for national forests and related public lands. The Forest Service customarily patrolled the Oregon and California lands which lay within national forest boundaries and contracted with the State and the private patrol agencies to protect such lands (approximately three-fourths) as lay outside.

Meanwhile a considerable area of public domain lying within the districts patrolled by the State of Oregon and by the several private associations and intermingled with private lands and other Federal lands protected by them were being given protection by these agencies, but the latter were receiving no payment therefor. Included in this area was about 112,000 acres of public domain land lying intermingled with the Oregon and California lands.

In 1937 an item was included in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill to apply the same compensation rule and provide similar payment for protection of forested public domain as applied in the case of national forest and Oregon and California lands. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, 10 cooperating private associations on the West Side received payment at cost for their services.

In August 1937 administration of the revested Oregon and California lands, including forest protection, was lodged with the Department of the Interior. Thereafter, on February 28, 1938, the Forest Service canceled contracts for the protection of Oregon and California lands, previously in force between itself and various private associations, and entered into a contract with the Oregon Forest Fire Association, which contract ran from March 1 to June 30, 1938, for protection of the Oregon and California revested lands.

On or about July 1, 1938, the Commissioner of the General Land Office entered into a similar contract with the Oregon Forest Fire Association to protect these lands for the ensuing fiscal period and the Oregon Forest Fire Association, acting simply as a responsible central agency, contracted in turn with the State of Oregon and eight private patrol associations to carry on the patrol and suppression work.

The Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, carried a provision for protection of unappropriated public forest land. The appropriation bill for the Department of the Interior for the same period provided that the Department of the Interior would protect unappropriated public domain lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands. Representatives of the private patrol associations and the State forester of Oregon inquired of both the Forest Service and the Oregon and California administration whether either desired to contract for the protection of these lands for the period (fiscal year 1939) and were advised that no contract could be made until a decision could be had as to which Department was responsible. Letters were received in August 1938, by the Oregon Forest Fire Association from the regional forester (F. H. Brundage, acting) and the officer in charge of Oregon and California lands administration (W. H. Horning, chief forester), referring to this matter. Copies of these letters are attached hereto. The pertinent paragraph of Mr. Brundage's letter (Aug. 3, 1938) is as follows:

"Apparently the Forest Service, on the basis of present interpretation of these acts, will not be able to include these intermingled lands in pending contracts with your association. An effort is being made to secure a definite decision regarding the relative protection responsibilities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture with respect to these particular public lands. It is

assumed that this matter will be straightened out in the near future and that either the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture will pay for the protection. If you currently give these particular public domain lands the same protection given other lands in your association territory, you apparently will be in position permitting payment at a later date for the expense involved."

The following paragraphs of Mr. Horning's letter (August 15, 1938) are pertinent:

"In confirmation of our conversation Friday regarding the matter of financing the protection of timbered unprotected public domain lands intermingled or adjacent to Oregon and California lands, I wish to offer it as the opinion of the General Land Office that unquestionably the Federal Government should furnish protection for these lands.

"Where they are located within private protection districts, the agency furnishing protection should be reimbursed for their protection. The only question seems to be a decision as to which of two Federal agencies should finance the protection. Two appropriation acts, one for the Oregon and California administration, the other for the protection of national forests, include wording indicating that either agency is authorized to finance the protection of these lands. It remains merely to decide which is the responsible agency."

On the basis of these statements, the fact of previous contracts having been satisfactorily carried out and the further facts that these lands needed protection and that similar lands not intermingled with the Oregon and California lands were being continued under protection contracts as heretofore, the patrolling agencies continued to protect the 112,000 acres not intermingled public domain forest lands. When the matter finally came up for discussion among officers of the Interior Department, it appeared that the appropriation for the period, available to that Department, was insufficient to meet the cost of protecting these additional lands.

The State and the private associations therefore turned to the Department of Agriculture and on June 30, 1939, submitted statements for services rendered to May 31, 1938, which statements were vouchered and submitted to Washington by the regional forester at Portland. A summary of the amounts then claimed is attached hereto; also a statement by Mr. F. H. Brundage, acting regional forester, confirming the fact of the vouchers having been prepared and submitted. On April 30, 1940, these claims were denied by the Comptroller General by separate letter to each claiming agency.

Meanwhile similar vouchers for protection of other public domain lands not actually intermingled with Oregon and California lands, presented by the several patrol associations, have been paid from Department of Agriculture funds. These claims were covered by contracts between the United States Forest Service and the patrol agencies. As a matter of information, there were seven such contracts during fiscal 1939 and six such contracts during fiscal 1940.

On July 7, 1939, the Commissioner of the General Land Office entered into a contract with the Oregon Forest Fire Association for the protection, during the ensuing fiscal year, of the Oregon and California lands outside national forest boundaries and for the protection of intermingled public domain lands; thus finally taking cognizance of an obligation on the part of the Interior Department to pay for the protection of such lands. The question of proper reimbursement subsequent to June 30, 1939, thus has been met.

But there still remains the obligation on the part of the Federal Government to reimburse the State of Oregon and the cooperating private associations for protection of 112,191 acres of such lands during the period July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939. (It will be noted that the vouchers previously submitted, amounting to \$4,345.62, cover only 11 months. At the time these vouchers were filed, cost figures for June 1939 were not yet available. The total claimed, as per revised summary attached hereto, is \$-----.)

We respectfully urge that this amount be appropriated by the Congress through the medium of a private bill, and that it be paid in full to the State forester of Oregon, whose claim is the most considerable, and with instructions to him to distribute amounts not due his department to the cooperating private associations listed in this claim in the amounts indicated beside each name.

RELIEF OF THE STATE OF OREGON

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
FOREST SERVICE, NORTH PACIFIC REGION,
Portland, Oreg., August 3, 1938.

DEAR SIR: The Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture for fiscal year 1939 (July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939) includes a provision for the protection of unappropriated public forest land. The Appropriation Act for the Department of the Interior for the same period provides that the Department of the Interior will protect unappropriated public forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands.

Apparently the Forest Service, on the basis of present interpretation of these acts, will not be able to include these intermingled lands in pending contracts with your association. An effort is being made to secure a definite decision regarding the relative protection responsibilities of the Department of the Interior and the Department of Agriculture with respect to these particular public lands. It is assumed that this matter will be straightened out in the near future and that either the Department of the Interior or the Department of Agriculture will pay for the protection. If you currently give these particular public domain lands the same protection given other lands in your Association territory, you apparently will be in position permitting payment at a later date for the expense involved.

Very truly yours,

C. J. BUCK,
Regional Forester.
By F. H. BRUNDAGE,
Acting.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Portland, Oreg., August 15, 1938.

OREGON FOREST FIRE ASSOCIATION,
Porter Building, Portland, Oreg.

GENTLEMEN: In confirmation of our conversation Friday regarding the matter of financing the protection of timbered unprotected public-domain lands intermingled or adjacent to Oregon and California lands, I wish to offer it as the opinion of the General Land Office that unquestionably the Federal Government should furnish protection for these lands.

Where they are located within private protection districts, the agency furnishing protection should be reimbursed for their protection. The only question seems to be a decision as to which of two Federal agencies should finance the protection. Two appropriation acts, one for the Oregon and California administration, the other for the protection of national forests, include wording indicating that either agency is authorized to finance the protection of these lands. It remains merely to decide which is the responsible agency.

This matter was discussed with Messrs. Wolfsohn and Havell of the General Land Office, when they stopped in Portland on their way to Alaska. They were unable to make a definite decision as to which agency is responsible, and expressed it as their feeling that the decision ultimately would depend upon certain rulings of the Comptroller General. They asked me to obtain information as to the exact acreage of lands involved in this question during their absence in Alaska, so that when they returned we might be able to furnish more exact information, to serve as a basis for calculating the exact amount of money involved.

Acreage figures have been obtained from the General Land Office at Roseburg, but they include some areas beyond the limits of the grant, which necessitates some adjustment in the figures. I should judge, on the basis of the figures furnished, that the total area involved is not in excess of 200,000 acres. I hope that when Messrs. Havell and Wolfsohn return we may be able to arrange a conference attended by them and representatives of the Forest Service and yourself, to discuss the matter more fully.

Sincerely yours,

W. H. HORNING,
Chief Forester,
Oregon and California Lands.

Calendar No. 663

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 1047

[Report No. 653]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 22, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims

JANUARY 27 (legislative day, JANUARY 24), 1944

Reported by Mr. TUNNELL, with an amendment

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

For the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of
- 4 any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the
- 5 sum of \$4,852.54 for reimbursement of the following-named
- 6 organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for
- 7 protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled

1 with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to
2 June 30, 1939: The State of Oregon, Department of For-
3 estry of the State of Oregon, Clackamas-Marion Counties
4 Forest Protective Association, Coos County Forest Protec-
5 tive Association, Douglas County Forest Protective Associa-
6 tion, Eastern Lane County Forest Protective Association,
7 Klamath Forest Protective Association, Linn County Forest
8 Protective Association, Polk County Forest Protective Asso-
9 ciation, *Northwest Oregon Forest Fire Association*, South-
10 west Oregon State Unit, and Western Lane Forest Protec-
11 tive Association.

Passed the House of Representatives February 19, 1943.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 1047

[Report No. 653]

AN ACT

For the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

FEBRUARY 22, 1943

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims

JANUARY 27 (legislative day, JANUARY 24), 1944

Reported with an amendment

address the House for 15 minutes and to revise and extend those remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. RAMEY]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include a newspaper clipping.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REECE of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein copy of an address by former Gov. Alfred M. Landon, and also to extend my remarks and to include a brief editorial relative to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. ENGEL].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. REECE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of any special orders heretofore entered for today I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. KENNEDY]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MYERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a column which appeared in the January 28, 1944, issue of Stars and Stripes, which was forwarded to me by a young man now serving in England; also to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include a telegram, and, finally, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD on the President's veto message.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MYERS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter first referred to appears in the Appendix.]

[Mr. MYERS addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS]?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I voted against the conference report on this tax bill. I also voted

against the bill when it first passed the House. I had three reasons for my action. First was that I believed certain of the renegotiation provisions were too liberal and might unnecessarily open the way to war profiteering—notably the provision that renegotiation be discontinued after the first of next year. I did not and do not object to the provision for review in the tax court of future renegotiation decisions.

My second reason was that I believe the bill so inadequate from a revenue standpoint as to be of little consequence. I think this most serious at a time when we should be and could be coming much closer to paying for this war as we fight it—thus sparing future generations, including those actually fighting the war, a part of the future burden that otherwise they must carry.

And third, I opposed the bill because it froze social-security taxes at the very time of all times when they should have been increased as an anti-inflationary measure and as a means of building up for the future a reserve for the protection of millions of people.

These were my reasons for opposing this legislation. They are my reasons for voting to sustain the Presidential veto.

(Mr. VORYS of Ohio asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOWELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a short poem.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. HOWELL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. BATES]?

There was no objection.

REPRESENTATIVES HOLMES AND GIFFORD

Mr. BATES of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, may I say that the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. HOLMES] is detained from being present today on account of the death of his mother. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GIFFORD] is also unable to be present on account of injuries recently received, but I am happy to say he is recovering.

STATE OF OREGON, DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1047) for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest land intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

On page 2, line 9, after the word "Association", insert "Northwest Oregon Fire Association."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PETER A. GAWALIS

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1594) for the relief of Peter A. Gawalis, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

On page 1, line 9, after the word "injuries", insert "and property damage."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FRED HUNTER

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1637) for the relief of Fred Hunter, with Senate amendment thereto, and concur in the Senate amendment.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendment, as follows:

On page 1, line 6, strike out "\$4,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$3,000."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendment was concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FREDERICK LEE LITTLEFIELD

Mr. McGEHEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill (H. R. 1835) for the relief of Frederick Lee Littlefield, with Senate amendments thereto and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

On page 1, line 5, after the word "to", insert "the estate of."

On page 1, line 6, strike out "of Hyannis, Mass."

On page 1, line 9, strike out "him" and insert "Frederick Lee Littlefield, of Hyannis, Mass."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. McGEHEE]?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act for the relief of the estate of Frederick Lee Littlefield."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GRANGER asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. WRIGHT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter from a soldier which recently appeared in the Boston Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WRIGHT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

AMENDMENT TO JUDICIAL CODE

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 451, Rept. No. 1190), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3592) to amend the Judicial Code in respect to the original jurisdiction of the district courts of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

AMENDMENT TO FEDERAL RESERVE ACT

Mr. CLARK, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged resolution (H. Res. 452, Rept. No. 1191), which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 3956) to amend the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to provide that the absorption of exchange and collection charges shall not be deemed the payment of interests on deposits. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

CONTINUATION OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 448, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 239) continuing the Commodity Credit Corporation as an agency of the United States until July 1, 1945. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the joint resolution and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, the joint resolution shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the joint resolution for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the joint resolution and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later, I shall as usual yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

Mr. Speaker, this resolution makes in order the consideration of the bill extending the Commodity Credit Corporation to July 1, 1945. I have been informed that there is no opposition; that, in fact, nearly all the members of the great Committee on Banking and Currency are in favor of the bill. I, myself, believe the life of that Corporation should be extended. I feel that there is no opposition to the rule, therefore I shall not take the time of the House further in discussing it. However, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may proceed for 3 minutes out of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I voted to sustain the veto of the President because I believe he is right, and has the duty and the privilege under the Constitution to veto any bill he feels is not in the right direction. He recognizes the need for raising the sum of money he advocated, namely, \$10,500,000,000, so that we can prosecute the war and bring about early victory.

You Republicans who have voted practically as one under the pressure of the Republican machine, had you listened to his urgent pleas and recommendations in 1937, 1938, and 1939 to appropriate a few million dollars for the fortification of Guam and other bases and for defense purposes, not only millions, but billions of dollars would have been saved. If that action had been taken, the tax which the President has asked for would not have been necessary.

Mr. Speaker, yesterday and today, I have received many telegrams urging that I vote to override his veto. Every one of these messages have come from

corporations. Corporations as you know have no souls and, unfortunately, have only their own interests at heart, and they seem to fail to recognize their responsibility to their country. The war profiteers are espousing this bill because of the provisions contained therein which will weaken the Renegotiation Act and enable them to retain in their jeans hundreds of millions of dollars. Yes, twice as much as the bill provides for the collection of taxes. In brief, it tends to relieve the war profiteers and imposes additional taxes on the small taxpayer. As I said a few days ago, this is a Republican political bill, but I am satisfied that when the people back home are informed as to the manner in which it was originally forced through in the committee and in the House and the advantage which the Republicans are seeking, it will be bound to react to their disadvantage.

I feel that those men who are fighting for democracy and for the preservation of our institutions and freedom and liberty will look with disfavor upon the action of the Congress today in overriding the veto. I voted to sustain the President, because I know he is honest, sincere, and courageous. He might have used a little stronger language in his veto message than some gentlemen feel he should have, and I am not going to maintain that the President is infallible and has not made some mistakes, but people who are passive and do nothing are incapable of making mistakes. When the President realizes he has made a mistake he, as any great man would do, promptly seeks to rectify it. Is it not to be wondered that in the multiplicity of matters of tremendous importance pertaining to the war and domestic fronts he has been obliged to shoulder that he has made so few mistakes?

Mr. Speaker, in conclusion let me state that I feel we should raise as much money as possible at this time to carry on this war, because there is more money in the country today than ever before and industry has amassed the greatest profits in the history of our Nation. Therefore, it should be much easier to raise the money now than to wait until the boys return and then seek to impose these taxes upon them. This bill tends to legislate in the interest of war profiteers. I say there should be no profiteering to the extent of millions of dollars when our boys are suffering and going through the tortures of hell fighting for humanity and democracy.

The fact is that the taxation the President asked for would not be collected out of capital or out of the billions deposited in the banks throughout the Nation, but would be derived only from the excessive profits and incomes accumulated by the big corporations and those persons who have engaged in war contracts and in furnishing supplies and services to our armed forces.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 30 minutes to my beloved friend, the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

[PUBLIC LAW 243—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 76—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 1047]

AN ACT

For the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$1,852.54 for reimbursement of the following-named organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939: The State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, Clackamas-Marion Counties Forest Protective Association, Coos County Forest Protective Association, Douglas County Forest Protective Association, Eastern Lane County Forest Protective Association, Klamath Forest Protective Association, Linn County Forest Protective Association, Polk County Forest Protective Association, Northwest Oregon Forest Fire Association, Southwest Oregon State Unit, and Western Lane Forest Protective Association.

Approved March 1, 1944.

